



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the country became Germanized; but the reports of the decisions of the King's Court have been preserved, and a study of them should be of the greatest value to a student of our own legal history.

J. H. B.

---

**ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS**, including Pledge and Pawn and Innkeepers. By Philip T. Van Zile. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1902. pp. lvii, 785. 8vo.

This is an especially interesting book. The law of bailments and the allied subjects here treated has, as its foundation, principles which are as old as civilization, but which in spite of their primitive origin still persist as governing rules for our modern complex business system. This phase of the subject is given prominence by the work, and the flexibility and adaptability of our common law are thus excellently illustrated.

The writer first treats bailment in general, outlining the history, nature, and classification of the relation, and thus indicating with clearness and discrimination the rights and liabilities incident to the relation in each of the general classes. The succeeding portion of the book deals with the more specialized forms of bailments and related subjects under the titles of Pledge or Pawn, Innkeepers and Boarding-house Keepers, Carriers, and Carriers of Passengers. The section on pledge is particularly good in its treatment of the pledge of negotiable and non-negotiable securities. That on innkeepers brings into accessible form peculiar and not unimportant principles of law not often so fully treated. Fully half of the book is devoted to the law of carriers, and this important branch is carefully and thoroughly analyzed in its many complex details and modern applications. There is also a brief section on the Post-office Department and the liability of its servants.

The book is not, and does not purport to be, a work of originality. It merely restates in clear, concise, and well digested form old well established principles together with those that are still in the process of development. This is done in a free, sketchy style which shows the effect of the author's long experience as a lecturer and adds not a little to the value and attractiveness of the volume, especially as it is likely to prove particularly a student's book. It will nevertheless become a valuable hand-book for practitioners from its concise analysis of an important subject. While not a great book, or an especially noteworthy accession to legal literature, this work is distinctly commendable.

W. H. H.

---

**THE LAW OF INSURANCE—FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, GUARANTEE.** By William A. Kerr. St. Paul: Keefe-Davidson Co. 1902. pp. xi, 917. 8vo.

The author of this book has attempted to give a concise statement of the law of non-maritime insurance as laid down by the courts in decided cases. In brief, he has prepared a large number of head-notes which have been classified and arranged under appropriate divisions and subdivisions of the subject. In support of each proposition the corresponding authority is cited. Mr. Kerr frankly states that his aim has been merely to provide a convenient aid and guide to investigation of the actual state of the law. He has no theories to advance and does not discuss the reasons which gave rise to the existing law, but is content to state what law is and where it may be found. For this reason the work will be of little value to the student. On the other hand, it will probably find a ready welcome to the shelves of the busy practitioner.

S. L. C.